SOUTH VIET NAM *In Struggle*

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editorial

The American people will win

THE launching of US aggressive war in Viet Nam also triggered the American people's struggle against it. Like a bush fire the war-dissent has spread all over the United States.

Genuine Americans do not content themselves with meetings, marches, teach-ins, petitions or press articles. They have instead come to adopt more radical actions such as large-scale anti-war draws, draft evasion, refusal to pay taxes, non-cooperation with drafting bodies, boycotting of hardware firms, denunciation of US crimes in Viet Nam. Some have even committed suicide by fire or otherwise in protest against their government's war policy.

What Washington usually calls the "noisy minority" is, in fact, a veritable front encompassing not merely students and young people of all social segments but also housewives, World War II veterans, Viet Nam returnees, teachers, well-known scientists, prominent social and religious figures, even businessmen and trade-union organizations.

The war-protesters' front involves both white and coloured Americans living not only in Washington and New York, but in all the states of the union, including far-off Hawaii islands, and American ressidents abroad as well. It embraces high-ranking officials of the White House, senators and representatives, combat troops in Viet Nam, and GIs in bases at home and around the world.

THE American people have realized that the US imperialists' inhuman war of aggression in Viet Nam is the overriding and immediate cause of the current social turmoil in their land, of high cost of living, of inflation hanging over their heads like Damocles's sword, of increasing taxes, and of the fact that their sons have to die a pointless death, that the credit of the USA is dan aged and its honour tarnished, the Stars and Stripes trampled underfoot, US leaders despised and cursed... Disasters not solely for the Vietnamese people and American troops on the field, this war has generated grave disturbances in the streets of the United States and in every American home. It drains not only the blood of the American youth, but also the confidence of the American people because of its immoral character.

Precisely for those reasons, large social sections have joined hands in urging an end to the war, the repatriation of their men. The Nixon administration, however, ignores their earnest desire. On the one hand, it is carrying on the war in Viet Nam, has even expanded it to Cambodia and Laos, continues to fool public opinion with pious peace pronouncements to catch votes for the Republican Party in the coming elections, and to counter the 10-point overall solution of the South Viet Nam NFL and PRG. Typical of this double-dealing was Nixon's last October 7 offer. On the other hand, the Nixon administration has resorted to fascist-type methods to stamp out the American people's war-protest.

IN spite of these brutalities coupled with tricks, Americans of wide segments are resolved to launch a major drive on October 31 for the termination of the war and the withdrawal of all US troops.

The National Peace Action Coalition has made it clear: "For a decade, the world has watched with horror as succeeding president of the United States directed vast missions of death against the peoples of Indochina. The mass murders of the Indochinese, and the systematic destruction of their homeland by the armed forces of the United States is an unspeakable crime against humanity. Untold numbers of Indochinese men, women and children have perished in this criminal and unjust war of aggression. Never has a small nation withstood such an onslaught of destructive power year after year.

"The American people are also victims of their government's South-East Asia war policies..."

(Continued on page 4)

What Nixon calls the "noisy minority" demanding an end to the aggressive war, immediate and total withdrawal of US troops from South Viet Nam.

ON THE HUE MASSACRE OF 1968

Editor's note — In his October 7 speech, Nixon was so humanitarian as to speak of massacres in South Viet Nam and call for cessation of such killings. But who is the true culprit of these heinous crimes, including the massacre in Hue in 1968, which the US and quislings have tried by all means to deny and completely distorted the truth? We reprint below the article carried by the paper "The SD Union" on the Hue slaughter as authentic reply not only to "Sam Byrd" but also to the Nixon-Nguyen Van Thieu clique.

No crime seen in My Lai events

Editor, the Union: *In my opinion, there were no crimes or atrocities committed at My Lai, and whatever happened there was necessary. Considering the circumstances, I believe the officers and men involved did only what any patriotic servicemen would have done.*

All charges in this case against men still on active duty should be dropped and they should be returned to duty and allowed to win the so-called conflict now going on in Viet Nam, the thing they were trying to do any way.

Sam Byrd
1821 Canal St.
Imperial Beach
(*Reprinted from the* **SD Union**)

Sam Byrd, like many others, suffers from the inability to distinguish between what is and what he's told.

You know, like "religion is a flying nun" and all that.

His letter has the ring of a petty order — obnoxious, unquestioning — passed on every Sunday in church, everyday at work, on TV, etc...

What follows is especially for all Sam Byrds. Its part of a letter written by Bill Stephenson* to Senator Cranston last January 15th.

It's about, well, to put it in Sam Byrd's words, "...what any patriotic servicemen would have done."

Dear Senator Cranston:

I witnessed the following incidents during the Battle of Hue in February 1968. In the context of the war itself, although I realized at the time that these incidents were really war atrocities, I tended to accept them as inevitable. At the same time, I realized that nobody else I knew shared my feelings of horror about the incidents, or if they did, they bottled up their feelings the same way I did.

I guess I came to rationalize what had happened so that I didn't have to think about it. But now that the My Lai massacre has been exposed and is actually being investigated, it does seem that individual reports about atrocities can have an effect. That is why, with the advice of many friends, I have decided to write to you.

The following are four particular incidents out of the general picture of American behavior while I was in Viet Nam. Fighting a war is one thing, but kicking around innocent civilians and women and children, or killing them, robbing them, busting up their houses, killing their animals, shitting in their rice, treating them like dirt or like slaves is just plain barbaric. I never dreamed I'd see Americans behaving the way I saw our troops behave over there.

HUE: FEBRUARY 1968 2/5 H COMPANY, FIRST MARINE DIVISION FMFPAC

1. — On or about the fifth day that "H" Company was in Hue (approximately February 8, 1968), one of the squads of the Marine platoon to which I was attached (commanded by Lt. Kromer) was in a house we had captured after heavy resistance from the NVA (about two or three blocks from the University of Hue). Lt. Kromer was not with the squad at the time. We were receiving sniper fire from an unknown location. We succeeded in locating and killing one sniper with grenades, at which time another man emerged from a small bunker in front of the house with his hands up (he was also unarmed, as I was able to ascertain when I checked the body later).

Several of the men on his side of the house saw him and started yelling excitedly "La Dai" ("come here"), so they could take him prisoner. At this moment, the sergeant in charge of the squad ran over to see what was going on. When he heard that they had a prisoner walking up to the house, he ran over yelling "kill that mother fucker" and loosed off a couple of rounds from his 45 between the hends of the men at the house window. Three other Marines then emptied their M-16 magazines at the prisoner who collapsed with thirty or forty rounds in him. One marine asked the sergeant why they hadn't taken him prisoner and was told "Shut up! Don't tell me what to do! Was the hell do you think you are? He's the enemy and he's to be killed."

2. — Several days later, I ran across three marines. They told me to come and look at this "NVA sniper" they had. They showed me a Vietnamese woman, probably in her early twenties, naked from the waist down. There was a "pop flare"(Parachute illumination flare) protruding from her vagina. I checked her out. She was dead. The three marines told me that she was an enemy sniper, that they had just raped her, and that one of them had then stuck the flare into her vagina and set it off (these flares shoot a light about 300 feet into the air).

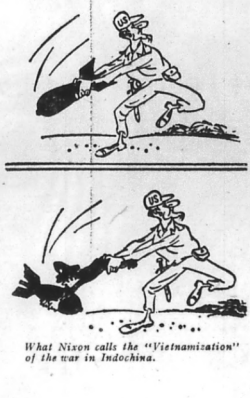
3. — Several days later our forces had made their way to a canal which runs into the Perfume river. We were ordered to guard one of the bridges which crossed it. We had seen several civilians that afternoon, moving about on the other side of the canal. Someone, I'm pretty sure the same sergeant as before, checked with the "rear" (i.e. with company HQ) over the radio, to see whether we could shoot at anyone on the other side. He was granted permission, and the word was passed to the rest of the squad anything moving on the other side was "fair game." The result of that order was that a woman and her child, and an old man, were shot and killed by members of the squad. At one point I said to the sergeant, "What the hell do you have to shoot 'em for? Why don't you leave 'em alone?" He told me to mind my own business and stick to medicine and he'd stick to war. Later the squad was told to stop firing because they would give away our position to the enemy and because company HQ might get concerned to find what all the firing was about.

4. — The day following the incident just described, my squad was given the job of crossing the canal over the bridge to secure a position, (Lt. Kromer was with us at the time). The sight of us had brought about fifty civilians into the street. They moved down the street towards us (we were between them and the bridge). We had been receiving sniper fire all the time. We stopped the civilians, who were between us and the enemy, and started to use them as shield. Someone said something like "They won't shoot at the civilians, we might as well use them. It might make it safer for us to move on up the street." Then somcone said to force them back up the street towards the enemy. The platoon yelled at them to go back the other way. They smiled and nodded their heads— obviously thinking that they were being directed to a safe area. When they got about 300 feet up the street the enemy opened up. The crowd of people started screaming, realizing they had been tricked, and stampeded back down the street towards us. The platoon kept yelling, "No! No! The other way," so ik up the street they went. Some of the people were prodded and pushed, a couple of guys even fired in the air but were told to knock it off. The enemy opened up again. This went on several times. On their last charge back towards the bridge, about half the crowd made it over the bridge and so everyone let them go. I gave aid to a woman with several flesh wounds and her two-year-old boy with a bullet through the top of his head. About 8 or 10 civilians were killed as a result of our using them as a shield. What the enemy was doing, I don't know, but in any case it was our platoon that started it all.

Up to now Stephenson has received no reply from Cranston. The Senators Office passed on the matter to the Office of Naval Intelligence.

Surprising? Well, Sam Byrd says, "... there were no crimes or atrocities committed... Whatever happened there was necessary..."

(*From the* **Street Journal** *No 23, issue 50, May 1-13*)



What Nixon calls the "Vietnamization" of the war in Indochina.

** Stephenson who is one of the Squads of the Marine platoon commanded by Lt. Kromer.*

Political prisoners in Poulo Condor rose up in protest against US-puppet prison regime

According to «Tin Sang» paper (Morning News paper), on October 18, more than 300 political prisoners in Poulo Condor revolted to seize the rifle and attacking the jail masters. Ten of the jail masters were killed, among them there was a vice-director of the Poulo Condor prison.

Frightened by the situation, the US-puppets sent its army to repress the political prisoners, but they have been dealt cripping blows by the political prisoners.

The "special pacification" program hard hit

EIGHTEEN months after it came into being, the "*accelerated pacification*" program ended in a heavy fiasco. To remedy its weaknesses and make up for the losses it had generated, the US-puppets recently launched a new project called "*special pacification.*"

With old methods such as "mopping-up" operations, the Americans and their hirelings have been resorting to greater brutalities so as to tighten at any cost their hold on the hamlets. Toward this end, Abrams, the US commander-in-chief, has been deploying American, Saigon and satellite troops of the mobile forces, the special forces Green Berets, the occupation forces, even the "field police."

ENEMY COMBAT TROOPS KNOCKED DOWN AT THEIR STARTING POINTS

In order to encroach upon the liberated zone, ensure Saigon's control of the territory and maintains its grip over the population, the enemy has reinforced his defence system by setting up more posts around hamlets, villages and district centres, and linking them one to another. Such a system is to serve as a shield for the "special pacification" program and as springboards for operations under the scheme.

Resolved not to let the adversary safe in his lairs the PLAF braved difficulties due to the rainy season and in July, August and September, dealt him telling blows in no less than 1,000 positions located in about a hundred townships, military subsectors, provincial capitals as well as along outer and inner defence lines. Remarkably enough, priority pacification areas were the hardest hit.

In the **Mekong Delta,** particularly in *Ben Tre, Ca Mau* and *Rach Gia provinces,* and along the *National Road No 4* and the *Provincial Road No 40*, well over a hundred garrisons were razed to the ground. In *Rach Gia*, during the first 15 days of August, the PLAF and the people destroyed 9 posts and wiped out 1,600 adverse troops. In *Ben Tre* and *My Tho*, throughout August and September, they mounted simultaneous attacks on over 200 targets, blotting out 30 posts and knocked out 1,300 men. Meanwhile, in the early days of August, the Liberation forces struck at 300 targets in 10 military subsectors and district towns in the **Central Trung Bo plains**, which inflicted great destruction on the enemy's staging areas in the region. In the lowlands of *Quang Tri*, to the north of South Viet Nam, regarded by the US-puppets as "100 % pacified," not less than a dozen enemy companies and platoons were wiped out, and several garrisons dismantled in the single night of August 27 during PLAF dramatic coordinated actions. Planned operations of the adversary were thus nipped in the bud.

PACIFICATION-SUPPORTING OPERATIONS FOILED

In the past three months, the US-Saigon command have mounted more than a thousand sweeps to "support pacification work." As the rainy season was at its highest, it used the so-called "helicopter tactics" and "small-fleet tactics" with a view to clearing areas around American and Saigon bases. Many were combed time and again by substantial forces to herd the locals into concentration zones; and to strike at their morale the raiders committed abominable atrocities and systematically destroyed their property. In two districts of *Ben Tre province* the US-puppets mustered as many as 2 regular regiments, about 10 regular companies and a large contingent of pacification agents, all of them operating during the whole month of July. However they received unexpected bitter counter-blows from the PLAF efficiently helped by a widespread guerrilla network. Likewise, the enemy fielded 300 men in a hamlet of South Trung Bo with a no more than 100 population.

In **Quang Tri – Thua Thien – Hue** the people and their liberation armed forces held in check scores of big and small operations along Highway No 1 and close to Hue city and the towns of *Quang Tri* and *Dong Ha*.

In Central Trung Bo, regional troops and guerrillas beat off several battalion-size raids. Some districts have been credited with some 500 enemy casualties every month. Elsewhere, regionals wrote off entire puppet companies and US platoons.

In the **Mekong Delta**, the PLAF and people foiled hundreds of sweeps of various sizes by the puppet 7th and 9th Divisions. In *Ben Tre*, in particular, where the enemy stepped up his activities, the 10th Regiment, 7th Division, suffered heavy losses at the hands of the Liberation regionals and the guerrillas. The 14th Regiment, 9th Division, which came to its rescue was also badly mauled.

In the **Western High Plateaux**, in September, more than 200 large and small-scale actions were frustrated with 1,200 enemy troops put out of action, which forced the US-puppets to give up their plans to fan out from their bases and move the population into "resettlement centres."

"PACIFICATION" SUCCESSFUL RESISTED — POPULAR RULE SET UP

In close coordination with military offensives, the people have put up a stiff resistance and succeeded in breaking the adversary's grip in many areas, dismantling series of "strategic hamlets," punishing wicked agents, and seizing power for themselves. Their successes were most spectacular in priority pacification areas.

In the plains of **Central Trung Bo**, the number of adverse pacification units routed in action or disbanded by the revolutionary power increased by 80% in the 3rd quarter of this year as compared to the 2nd. The Thieu-Ky-Khiem militia has proved incapable of "protecting" the "pacified" areas, which called for the return of regular units. On the other hand, hundreds of "strategic hamlets" have been pulled down in the *Quang Tri - Thua-Thien-Hue region.*

In the **Mekong Delta**, the anti-pacification movement has been still more active. In *Rach Gia province*, the first days of August witnessed the uprising of 50,000 people and as a result, the destruction of 50 "strategic hamlets." In two days toward mid-August, with 20,000 attendances the *Ben Tre* people swept away 40 hamlets, while in *Vinh Long* the PLAF and people levelled 5 positions, flattened 70 hamlets and seized power in 40.

In the third quarter of the year, despite numerous difficulties, the people and liberation armed forces in South Viet Nam inflicted serious initial setbacks upon the enemy's "special pacification program," which is, like previous projects, marked by the seal of inevitable failure.

THANH HONG

PLAF fighters breaking the line fortified by US tanks.

"TRIUMPHANT IRON WALL"

Editor's Note: **Village H** *was situated next door to Saigon. It gained distinction by its important achievements in various fields.*

In the military field, this holder of the **"Triumphant Iron Wall"** *on* 1968 *alone, engaged the enemy in* 179 *battles, wiping out* 985 *troops including over* 500 *GIs, shooting down* 3 *aircraft including a "Flying Crane," destroying* 17 *military vehicles and* 2 *cannons, and capturing* 45 *firearms.*

VILLAGE H. (Cu Chi district), near the junction of several strategic roads just outside Saigon, was under very close enemy surveillance. Terror raids launched from the many enemy posts around it were a daily occurrence.

The correct leadership of the village committee and the fearlessness of the people, however, have tipped the scales in this village, like in the rest of Cu Chi district. Of the 8 hamlets, 7 have been entirely liberated. Enemy rule in the other one has virtually been reduced to nought. The free zone has virtually reached the perimetre of the posts, into which the enemy has withdrawn, like a snail in its shell.

An inescapable net has been cast for the enemy inside the village, with a multitude of booby-traps and spike-pitfalls. The enemy has never returned from a raid without being bloodied.

Things, however, were difficult in the first days under enemy rule. Not a few people doubted the chance a "Fighting Village" stood against the enemy's numerical superiority and modern war means. The Village Committee made it a point to combat this view, and the most trusted of its members endeavoured to show the villagers what one could do with primitive weapons. With an unexploded cannon shell, two men in Hamlet M. killed 7 GIs and put to flight the rest of a raiding company. Another raid, led by a turncoat, ended with 45 Americans killed by 19 wire-pulled grenades.

Thus strengthened in self-confidence, people volunteered to join the guerrilla force in large numbers. Any task, especially ones having to do directly with fighting, was readily accepted. 58-year-old Uncle Bay took for himself 8 hand-bombs. With one, he destroyed a tank and killed 3 GIs in 1968. Mother Nam also killed 3 Yanks with one of the 15 hand-bombs in her charge. 4 other US soldiers were killed in the same year by a mine planted by little D. in Hamlet T. According to tallies by the Village Committee, of the 985 enemy casualties in 1968, ground mines accounted for 152 and spike-pitfalls for 51.

Not long ago, enemy agents were sent to the village for "accelerated pacification." On its very first day in the village, the forward group was wiped out by the guerrillas. The next day, another "pacification" team arrived, but met the same fate. The US "task force" troops supporting the puppet agents were put under a grenade attack the third night. Not a single enemy escaped.

The enemy's fear now is such that he will turn tail at the least sign of danger. His alertness has also increased. He will now choose a special route when coming out, and a different one when going home. It often takes the guerrillas a good deal of patience and planning to make a sizable haul.

Despite permanent emergency, life in the village is one of perfect order. Calmness reigns. The warning system is very elaborate, keeping the villagers informed of the least movement of the enemy, whether in day-time or at night. When a raid is announced, each villager goes to his or her post with a clearly defined task, and immediately the village bristles with its deadly weapons.

Enemy troops now rarely venture into the village. They prefer the open fields outside to the labyrinthine village. Even helicopters preying on lone guerrillas are kept at a respectable distance from the village's limits. A shot from the ground is enough to make them flee at top speed.

TRUONG NGUYEN

The American people...

(Continued from page 1)

The declaration of the National Peace Action Coalition went on: "Nixon's invasion of Cambodia proves that his administration prefers to destroy all of South East Asia in the fires of war rather than recognize the Indochinese peoples' right to self-determination. The Cambodia invasion also exposes the hypocrisy of Nixon's peace proposals. Despite Nixon's endless promises to terminate US military presence in Indochina and despite the highly shouted troop withdrawals, 400,000 American soldiers remain in Southeast Asia and US planes continue to carry their daily cargoes of death and destruction. The reckless and desperate character of Nixon's war policy carries with it the perils of new escalations and the possible use of nuclear weapons."

The National Peace Action Coalition has called on the world's peoples, including women and youth, to take part, together with war dissenters in the United States, in the Saturday October 31, 1970 anti-war offensive, and to keep this date as "International Peace Action Day" for the US total withdrawal from Indochina, and the respect for the right to self-determination of all nations.

The October 31 action will be another step forward of the anti-war movement in the United States, a glowing manifestation of the American people's tradition of patriotism, attachment to liberty, peace and justice. It will be a valuable inspiration too for the just cause of the South Vietnamese people.

THE people of South Viet Nam want to end the hostilities and to live in peace — peace in independence and freedom — so as to rebuild their country ruined by twenty-five years of war. It is their constant wish that the "friendship bridge" between the Vietnamese and American peoples get ever finer and more solid. Precisely for this reason, the South Vietnamese demand that the US government end its aggression, withdraw all its troops before June 30, 1971, no longer cling to the vicious Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique, agree to a provisional coalition government and the holding of elections for the formation of a full-fleged government in South Viet Nam.

The claim of the South Vietnamese people is a legitimate, fair and reasonable one, consistent with the earnest desire of the American and world's freedom- and justice-loving people.

The Nixon administration should take this claim into serious consideration. Should they, on the contrary, stubbornly oppose it, they would decidedly meet with stronger resistance from the anti-war movement in the United States and around the globe. The South Vietnamese are firmly confident that the struggle waged by the American people in the closing days of this month will end in success. So will their own fight for their great national cause.

SOUTH VIET NAM

Lamentable situation of US aggressers in Indochina.

New usage of GI crash-helmet.

You can break a clock's hands but you can't set it back

Editor's note — *This is the title of an article appearing on Sept. 30 in the form of a letter to McIntire in the paper "Dan Chu Moi" (New Democracy) published in Saigon. Below is its English version.*

Sir,

I am the father of seven children : two of them, of draft age, joined up two years now, and two others will be enlisted if this war drags on a few years longer. One of my two sons in the army, alas, will never come back.

I am old and weak, older than my age, for I have been living in want and privations, and the war has drained my family of all its strength and bombs have destroyed our house and garden.

I feel sorry that those like you and the iron and steel tycoons in the US as well as other people who rake in fabulous profits from sales of arms call for war for you've never known even the smell of gunpowder !

But those who are fighting on the battlefield are just our sons, the sons of honest people in the United States who cherish peace and long for a quiet life.

I am anxious because those who have some spiritual power on their believers like you do not raise their voices for peace and the humanitarianism of religion, but appear daily on the radio or TV screens to clamour for war and killing as rabid anti-communists in the United States.

You do not fail to remember that under the "anti-communist" label and as "defenders of order and freedom" the French landed their troops in Viet Nam, seriously upsetting the life of a people who had just wrested back freedom and independence just a few days earlier.

Also as "champions of freedom" the Americans at that time helped the 350,000 strong French expeditionary force with big quantities of weapons.

But how can you justify what you call "defence of the freedom of the South Vietnamese people ?"

We are at a loss to understand how a people can settle their own problems in their own country when, because goods are not cleared or an aid-carrying ship does not land in time, its economy slides into the doldrums and a part of its people have to go without rice ?

How can you help us shape our own destiny when at cross purposes with Americans who hold tumultuous demonstrations for immediate repatriation of GIs, here people who receive from you huge amounts of aids exclaim : "The US has left Viet Nam in the lurch !" and go so far as to say : "Should the American withdraw... South Viet Nam would collapse in no time !"

The above-mentioned facts, together with the hullabaloo raised for a military victory in this country, show all the more clearly that all this battle so costly in lives and money, in which the Americans take a major part, has brought no good.

Yes, that is what people think of your clamour for "victory."

That is why I think that yours is an outdated and foolish claim because it gives rise to a lot of misunderstanding and is strongly taken to task by people all over the world.

Therefore, personally, I regard your deeds as idiocies of people who still try to get something at this eleventh hour of the day when nightfall heralds that all people on earth want to enjoy a quiet night and get up the next morning to see a bright day.

To be plain, do you really want to set back the clock and prevent night from falling so that mankind, or rather the South Vietnamese people, will not have the chance to see a new daybreak in which you will only be shadows of the past.

But sir, don't you know you can break the hands of a clock and smash the "time machine" but you cannot make the earth revolve backwards.

A victory for you personally is now a thing of the past, an obsolete ambition.

The South Vietnamese in particular, and the Vietnamese people in general, are keeping pace with the revolution of the Earth and the progress of mankind, and vigorously marching toward peace, independence and democracy, now just around the corner.

The Embroidered Headkerchief

As the dazzling sun flooded the milpa,
She climbed on the hill of cajuputs
Whose seeds he had selected
Had grown into a swidden.

At noon, she spun thread
In the shade of the communal house
The thread was longer than a mountain cloud,
And as white as the foam of the waterfall.

In the afternoon near the loom,
She dyed blue the yarn
With leaves from the trees he had tended
To weave it into an embroidered kerchief.

Mother said, "What a beauty !";
"What is it for ?"
She smiled and looked to the North.
It would be part of her trousseau.

A Bahnar (South Viet Nam ethnic minority) poem 1959

Image of friendship

"VIETNAMESE WOMEN ARE MY SISTERS" *this is the slogan which an American woman carrying in the demonstration on the New York street.*

Editor's Note: *That was the heading of an article by a Saigonese intellectual in the October 2, 1970 issue of the daily* Tin Sang, *from which we are reprinting below, without comment, large excerpts.*

TELLING PRESIDENT NIXON OUR MIND

"SMALL as it is, Viet Nam has had the signal honour of driving out the French colonialist troops and of being the cause of a turmoil shaking the United States so proud of her prosperity and possessed of a tremendous military potential. This has indeed astonished, and earned the admiration of, people the world over, while giving a headache to several American presidents of the 20th century, President Nixon included. Like France formerly, the US is facing a grave crisis, not because she has to confront foreign aggression, but because she is fomenting war everywhere in the world, namely in Viet Nam where hostilities have reached a degree of unnatural cruelty. It is this inhuman war which has jeopardized the US unmatched prosperity and divided her people. But the latter have awakened — unable to endure any longer boundless sacrifices for a meaningless war — and risen up in an anti-war movement unprecedented in US history. The bellicose nature of the American leaders is transparent despite their efforts to conceal it under a peace veneer ; they have tried to soothe the war protest by advancing a peace solution on US terms although they are perfectly aware that the Vietnamese side — North Viet Nam and the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation — will never accept it. The United States is doing everything in its power to set the path to a peace settlement with obstacles and traps so as to urge the American people to patience while it is pursuing a genocidal war in Viet Nam.

Though their country is very poor, the Vietnamese people are rich in resolve to fight for independence and liberty, in spite of all hardships until total victory. In the historical process of the world peoples' battle for independence, which one have not had to sustain hardships and sacrifices ? But the Vietnamese people's are unquestionably the most gruelling.

It is their protracted and unyielding effort which has further steeled their indomitable will and made them ready to confront any enemy even if he possesses the A-bomb.

The right to resist foreign aggression for liberation is every oppressed nation's inalienable right. If the United States is a peace- and justice-loving country, it should recognize this truism.

Having deployed troops into Viet Nam, the US should withdraw them and leave the Vietnamese to settle themselves their own affairs. Far from humiliating the US, such a course of action is consistent with a basic principle attendant upon the peoples' right to self-determination which it has openly upheld before the world. Only such an equitable and logical solution can bring about peace and the settlement of all the problems now stalemated at the Paris conference.

Regrettably, the US does not want to face the facts as they are, but alleges that it has sent troops to Viet Nam, at the request of the Viet Nam Republic government, to resist communist aggression.

Should anyone, allegedly in the name of the Vietnamese people, apply for foreign interference in their own affairs, he would just be a warmonger... who joins hands with American financial magnates and gets rich at the price of the Vietnamese people's blood...

Precisely because of that inhuman policy the US can in no way win this unjust war which will only squander more blood of young Americans and aggravate the US dollar's depreciation.

But what is bred in the bone... : the losing United States goes on staking her all with President Nixon's "Guam doctrine," i.e. Vietnamization of the war or using Vietnamese to fight Vietnamese, Indochinese to fight Indochinese—which Mr Bunker calls a "change of the colour of the corpses' skin"! Clearly enough, President Nixon never wants a peace, despite the artfully-worded oath he took at the inauguration of the US 37th president. He then said : "Where peace is unknown, make it welcomed. Where peace is fragile, make it strong. Where peace is temporary, make it permanent."

Why doesn't President Nixon keep his solemn promise and quell the Vietnamese people's thirst for peace by ending the Viet Nam war if he does not want to be charged with deception against American opinion ?

His "Guam doctrine" is actually a plot to use Asians to kill Asians with American bombs and bullets so that US financial tycoons can become wealthier in this interminable war without having to waste young Americans' blood.

Where then does the US desire for peace lie ? Is the Vietnamization plan a just peace ? The United States should know that through the Americanization or Vietnamization of the war, or anything of this kind, its scheme will continue to be one to massacre Vietnamese, and, this being the case, it should not speak of peace — which would only be a greater shame.

There is but one way to peace, i.e., respect by the United States for the sacred right to live of the Indochinese peoples by immediately and unconditionally ending all acts leading to war crimes in any form. Nowadays, oppressed peoples the world over are alive to the fact that US anti-communist professions constitute a pretext to stamp out movements for independence and liberty. If, indeed, the US is a chivalrous, peace- and justice-loving country, why shouldn't it side with national-liberation movements against foreign aggression, why should it brand instead these patriotic movements as communist and support gangs of traitors to repress them ? The lessons learned at the cost of the Vietnamese people's blood have shown that since US intervention in South Viet Nam under the anti-communist signboard, allegedly for the defence of liberty and independence, etc., over the past sixteen years, as a matter of fact, the United States has not achieved its noble objectives but inflicted untold hardships and sufferings [illegible] How then, one wonders, can it get [illegible] communists and win the hearts of the [illegible] people ?

The Americans should [illegible] they can buy over the Vietnamese people [illegible] dollars and surplus goods. For the Vietnamese [illegible] a tradition of patriotism that cannot be [illegible] by such amenities as limousines, big houses, refrigerators, TV, Hondas, etc., with which the Americans try to lull into inaction a minority of townspeople, and deceive world opinion by generating an artificial prosperity so as to cover up their intention to exterminate a people with millions of tons of bombs and noxious chemical agents."

Saigon under US-puppet rule

PARALLEL EXCHANGE RATE PARALLEL PRICE RISE

AFTER the US forced the puppet administration to devalue their piastre — which *Chinh Luan* (Righteous Opinion) described on Oct. 6, 1970 as "shot" of "parallel exchange rate" into the arm of South Viet Nam's moribund economy — a parallel price rise was observed in the Saigon market.

Pork rose by 80 piastres a kilo; home-grown rice disappeared, while imported rice was sold at 6,000 piastres a quintal at the black market, that is twice official price. The prices of medecines also skyrocketed: a whooping cough syrup bottle which had cost 80 piastres, now fetched 200 piastres; vegetable prices also soared to vertiginous heights.

So all daily necessities have become much dearer to the great detriment of the people.

TO LIVE AND TO DIE

THE Saigon press has reported some typical examples of the dire straits of the urban victims of the currency devaluation:

"The monthly salary of a school mistress is a little over 4,000 piastres, but she has now to spend more than 5,000 a month," wrote *Tin Sang* (Morning News) on Oct. 2, 1970. And the paper wondered where that unfortunate teacher "could find the difference to eke out a living."

Saigon Moi (New Saigon) in its Oct. 9, 1970 issue carried this heartbreaking story: "Policeman Nguyen Van Trung, 21, got a monthly salary of 3,000 piastres, but as commodity prices mounted with the speed of a missile, he was unable to feed his family of five (himself, his three young brothers and sisters and his mother-in-law). Once he had intended to commit suicide, but had thought better of it as he knew his mother-in-law and brothers and sisters could not live on without his support. Finally he delivered all the four of his dear ones by killing them with his pistol."

STUDENTS' ACTIONS

ON Oct. 8, 1970, the professors of the Faculty of Literature unanimously gave up correcting the students' exam papers, and the students' representatives also decided to boycott the exams in protest against the puppet administration's encircling their Faculty and prohibiting all meetings of the professors. They also opposed the puppets' persecution and violation of University autonomy.

On the afternoon of Oct. 8, the Saigon Students' Union called a teach-in attended by large numbers of students, pupils, teachers, intellectuals and prominent personalities. The participants strongly condemned the Thieu-Ky-Khiem triumvirate's brutal repression of students still arbitrarily detained by them, as well as their infringements upon University autonomy.

On the morning of Oct. 11 a number of professors, members of the examinatorial board of the Faculty of Literature, made public a letter denouncing the police's brutalities against the professors who were present at the meeting-room of the board, thus violating their civil rights and security.

The Movement for University Autonomy sent petitions to the puppet authorities against the latter's fascist measures; it also called on MPs and teachers to raise their voices in support of the students' legitimate demands.

The leader of this movement issued a forceful statement against brazen official repression and appealed to the Students' General Association to take appropriate steps and prevent the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique from humiliating University professors.

On this occasion, the Saigon Students' Union also launched a campaign for the resumption of the "Students' Voice" broadcasts over Radio-Saigon which were stopped by the Saigon authorities two years ago. The students' representatives made it clear that should the puppet authorities not return to the students their "voice", these would feel compelled to transmit their own programs from the seat of their Union.

WORKERS' PROTEST

CO-ORDINATING their efforts with the dissentient students and pupils, the workers of US-puppet firms have been continually staging strikes and urging for satisfaction of their claims. Initiating on Sept. 24 that series of protests, a walk-out by employees in 15 construction sites of the Pacific firm was directed against the American bosses' dismissal of workers, forced wage cuts, and domineering behaviour towards them.

On Sept. 29 more than 100 workmen of the "Thieu Huong" and "Lan A" sweet paste firms held a meeting and urged their employers to pay them their full salaries and observe labour regulations on the 8-hour working day.

On Oct. 3, a general strike of employees in the sea transport branch erupted at the Saigon harbour in protest against the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique's sacking of workers and repression of trades-union. This resulted in a complete standstill of the Saigon port and the owners of the affected companies had to comply afterwards with their employees' claims.

On that same day, the Saigon-Cholon-Gia Dinh Federation of Trade Union notified its 126 affiliated unions that they should stand ready to stage a general strike in support of the Pacific workers.

On the morning of Oct. 5, more than 400 workers of various US hotels, construction sites and offices convened a conference in Saigon to press for wage lift and oppose dismissal. They also discussed plans to give active support to their Pacific mates.

On the afternoon of Oct. 8, 20 firemen of the Pacific firm started a "staggered" hunger-strike against the US bosses' obduracy. This was also the content of statements issued concurrently by workers' representatives from 11 sites of the same firm at Long Binh, Tan Son Nhut, etc. who furthermore decided to start their second hunger-strike in sympathy with the firemen, as from 16.00 hours, October 9. On the same day, the Chairman of the Committee of Struggle for the Right to Live of that firm's workers denounced that from Sept. 24 their bosses had replaced the Vietnamese workers with a number of South Koreans and Filippinos. Consequently, all the firemen of the Pacific firm would continue their second drive of "staggered," round-the-clock hunger-strike until their legitimate demands had been met. On the other hand, the workers were instructed to be ready for an eventual march on Ambassador Bunker's residence.

Following the actions by the Pacific workers, 200 workers of the Islen site belonging to the RMK-BRJ firm at Thu Dau Mot also went on strike for a pay rise and against sacking. On Oct. 4 over 200 workers' representatives of that firm held their convention to press for a wage increase, full pay for sick workers and the re-hiring of the arbitrarily dismissed workers. As the US bosses, disregarding labour regulations, did not meet these reasonable demands, a general strike was staged by all the 2,000 workers of the firm on Oct. 13. Warned the workers' representatives: "The totality of Islen-site workers will go on strike with no time limit if their desiderata are not complied with."

In our liberated areas

SINCE the beginning of 1970, the Phu Yen Dance and Ensemble has given performances of many items created in the course of the widespread offensives and uprisings. It has split into small groups to entertain the population in all the province.

Since the US-puppets have dug in in their occupied towns and urban centres while increasing their attacks on the liberated areas in the hope to sever all links between the latter and the former, the Phu Yen Dance and Song Ensemble has divided into smaller teams of artistes to infiltrate a number of "strategic hamlets" in the coastline and around enemy posts. There, while entertaining the people it has collected local folk songs and dances and re-arranged them.

Motivated by the desire to serve the labouring people, 10 artistes of the Ensemble have composed a historical drama entitled "Tran Binh Trong" which has been performed for audiences totalling tens of thousands of spectators

The Phu Yen Art Ensemble has now started the composition of a program of folk songs, dramas and modern theatre, in preparation for the 10th founding anniversary of the NFL.

● In September and October 1970 in Ben Tre, My Tho, Can Tho, Ba Ria and Long Khanh (South Viet Nam), provincial Art Ensembles have performed to serve the people. Other sections of the shock-group of the Art Ensemble in Ben Tre, My Tho have performed in the very city and even in the areas temporarily occupied by the enemy. The dances and songs have reflected the dauntlessness of the Vietnamese people. Everywhere they were warmly welcomed by the population.

At the same time, the educational movement has also been developed. The 1970–1971 school year has started with an attendance of tens of thousands of pupils, including cadres and civilians.

Photo above:

Anti-epidemic vaccination in an ambulance.

MAY SVN - ZAMBIA FRIENDSHIP AND SOLIDARITY BE EVER STRENGTHENED

6 years ago, on Oct. 24, 1964, the All-Zambia Congress of People's Representatives approved the proclamation of the Republic of Zambia. This was a great success of the Zambian people in their persevering and heroic struggle against British imperialism for independence and freedom. Since then, the Republic of Zambia has been carrying on relentless efforts to eradicate the vestiges of colonialism and to do away with the monopoly of foreign capitalists, while developing her own agriculture, culture, education, health service with a single eye to the consolidation of national independence and a life of plenty and happiness.

As a country just freed from colonialist and neo-colonialist bondage, the Republic of Zambia has been supporting the liberation movements in Africa, co-operating in a friendly manner with the socialist countries and has thrown in her lot with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples' fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. The government and people of Zambia have been granting support to the South Vietnamese people's resistance to US aggression, for national salvation.

Lusaka, the capital city of hospitable Zambia, reserved a warm welcome to the delegation of the SVNR Provisional Revolutionary Government headed by Mr Le Quang Chanh, special envoy of the Presidium of the South Viet Nam NFL Central Committee and the Provisional Revolutionary Government, during its friendship visit to Zambia at the end of 1969. On that occasion, Vice-President Simon Mwansa Kapwepwe affirmed : " For honour's and man's sake, we shall never alter our stand. We shall always support your fight and urge that the US must unconditionally withdraw its troops from South Viet Nam to leave the South Vietnamese people to settle their own affairs without foreign interference. " In September 1970, the government and people of Zambia gave a rousing reception to the SVNR PRG delegation led by Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh coming to attend the Third Conference of Non-Aligned Nations in Lusaka. In his opening speech Zambia's President A. Kaunda voiced the strong support of his government and people for the right to self-determination of the Indochinese peoples and pressed for total US troop withdrawal from Indochina. On Oct. 2, taking the floor at the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held in Canberra (Australia), the Zambian Minister for Development and Finance H. Nkwabilo demanded immediate and unconditional US troops pull-out from South Viet Nam and flayed Australia's backing the US war of aggression against South Viet Nam. Such have been fine expressions of the militant solidarity between the South Vietnamese and the Zambian peoples and the valuable support shown to the South Vietnamese and Indochinese peoples' fight against US aggression.

On the great National Day of the brotherly Zambian people, the South Vietnamese people convey to the government and people of the Republic of Zambia their heartfelt gratitude and warmest greetings. We wish the Zambian people many greater achievements in the defence and building of their country.

May the militant solidarity between the peoples of South Viet Nam and Zambia flourish with every passing day.

HAIL THE FRATERNAL ALGERIAN PEOPLE'S SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENTS

THE booming of guns on November 1, 1954 throughout the Zaures and the Kabylia heralding the nation-wide resistance of the Algerian patriots against the French colonialists portended a decisive turning-point in their liberation.

After over seven years of a gruelling and gallant fight the Algerian people won a glorious victory by compelling the French government to sign the March 1962 Evian Agreement which recognized their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. On July 5, 1962 Algeria officially proclaimed her independence, then on September 25, 1962 the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic came into being.

After liberation, the Algerian people have continually upheld their patriotism and creativeness, overcome many difficulties and trials, and been highly effective in safeguarding their national independence and building their country.

The Algerian government has nationalized many firms belonging to foreign colonialists and capitalists. On June 15, 1970, it nationalized four oil companies of the American, West German, British, Dutch and Italian capitalists. Relying on the abundant natural resources of the country, it is actively carrying out industrialization and agricultural transformation. In 1969, Algeria produced 43 million tons of crude oil, Africa's second highest output. The industrial complex in Eastern Algeria has begun turning out hundreds of thousands of tons of pig-iron and steel and a great quantity of agricultural machines last year.

Today the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic is standing firm on her feet, holding high the banner against imperialism, colonialism old and new led by the United States, actively struggling for the liberation and unity of Africa. Algeria consistently and resolutely makes common cause with the people of Palestine and other Arab countries against the Israeli aggressors in the pay of the US imperialists to liberate Palestine and recover the conquered Arab territories.

As close comrade-in-arms fighting against a common enemy and for a common cause, the Algerian people have never missed an occasion to back the South Vietnamese resistance against US aggression, for national salvation. The attitude of the Algerian Government and people towards the US imperialists and the struggle of the Vietnamese people has been a clear-cut one. The South Vietnamese always remember the statement of esteemed H. Boumédienne : " We have on several occasions made clear our opposition to the US government, not on account of international problems or of the Algerian problem, but because of the US policy in Viet Nam, of the imperialist character of this policy and of the hostile stance of the United States against the legitimate causes in the world " (October 20, 1969). On March 20 last, on receptions given to Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh of the Republic of South Viet Nam on a friendly visit to Algeria, President H. Boumédienné again said : " On the Vietnamese problem, Algeria has no other policy than that of our Vietnamese friends. " The Algeria-Republic of South Viet Nam joint communique issued on this occasion pointed out : " The Algerian people, Revolutionary Council, National Liberation Front and Government once again affirm their principled stand, full and unconditional support for the just fight of the Vietnamese people against US aggression. " The sympathy and active support of the Algerian people and government constitute a precious encouragement for our people's resistance war against US aggression, for national salvation. We highly value it as a fine expression of the militant solidarity between the peoples of the two countries.

On the sixteenth anniversary of the Algerian revolution, with deep feelings and sincere gratitude, the South Vietnamese convey to the fraternal Algerian people their warmest greetings.

We wish the Algerian people more and greater successes in the consolidation of their national independence and the building of a prosperous country.

China, fighting Viet Nam's great rear base

THE visit of the South Vietnamese journalists' delegation to the People's Republic of China has enabled us to witness tokens of warm friendship and staunch militant solidarity between the Chinese and South Vietnamese peoples.

A spirited emulation movement has spread throughout China for higher output to make her richer and stronger and to fulfil her lofty internationalist task of supporting the Indochinese peoples against US imperialist aggression.

China's friendship for us beggars all description. In the streets any passer-by, be he young or old, man or woman, who happened to know that we were South Vietnamese, greeted us like old acquaintances. Wherever we went in this vast land, either in Peking, Yenan, Shanghai, Canton or Nanning, we received a hearty welcome and heard words full of friendship and fraternity. Our friends enthusiastically extolled the South Vietnamese people's successes as their own ones.

In our visit to the Tchang Sa rubber manufacturing mill, we were greatly moved by the song and dance performance given by little children : we were also very touched to meet the pioneers' delegation of Chairman Mao Tsetung's native village who greeted us like friends after a long absence. We can never forget the spontaneous rally held at Thieu Son by people coming from all parts of China (to visit the native land of the great leader), in which they acclaimed the achievements of the South Vietnamese people and cheered us, South Vietnamese journalists, with such slogans as " Down with US imperialism ! ", " Viet Nam will win. !"

More vivid illustrations of the friendship between Viet Nam and China were given when we visited Shanghai, the big industrial city which hums with activity round the clock. In receiving us, comrade Yao Wen-Yuan, member of the Political bureau of the Chinese Communist Party, said : " When you visit our factories and workshops you will see how enthusiastic admiration our workers feel for you. " We were forcefully impressed by the zeal of Dr Shen Zhong Wei and his staff at Hospital No 6 in Shanghai who managed to put back the cut-off hand of Nguyen Thi Mui, a Vietnamese girl. After the successful operation, she was able to write with her repaired hand the sentence : " The friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples will last for ever. " At the food-processing factory No 4 in Shanghai, the deputy head of the revolutionary committee told us : " The South Vietnamese people and Chinese peoples are constantly close to one another ; we regard our factory as a battlefield."

We clearly realized this in the chain of production and in each technical job not only in that food factory but also in all other industrial enterprises we called at.

In Canton, a beautiful city watered by the Pearl River and bearing the revolutionary vestiges of both peoples, their fine friendship was more deeply felt. We were shown many localities and historical spots including the tomb of martyr Pham Hong Thai, the Vietnamese revolutionary who laid down his life for the Fatherland 46 years ago. In this city we were let into the annual fair before its opening. The Chinese Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade said : " Fighting the American aggressors as you are doing also helps us. You are the first visitors to our fair."

Though our stay in this immense country was of short duration, we were able to clearly see the close ties of friendship and neighbourhood, the militant solidarity between men fighting the same enemy, the wholehearted support and assistance of the brother people led by the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao Tsetung to the just struggle of our South Vietnamese people, which is the lofty feeling and the glorious internationalist duty of 700 million Chinese. Their support is a great source of inspiration for our people and a factor contributing to our considerable military successes.

It was hard for us to express the sentiments of brotherhood of long standing which bind the two peoples,

" The deep affection between Viet Nam and China,

" One of comrades and of brothers,"

as President Ho Chi Minh has described it.

PHAN HUU

(Member of the South Vietnamese journalists' delegation visiting the PR of China in October)

In brief * In brief

• In a joint communique issued on October 16, in Sofia, on the official visit of the Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland Marian Spychalski, *the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland* voiced protest against US aggression in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, and fully supported the heroic struggle of the peoples of these countries.

• A joint communique between the delegation of *the Norwegian Communist Party and the Rumanian Communist Party* was made public on October 6, in Bucarest. The two parties urged that the United States withdraw its troops from Viet Nam and the other Indochinese countries and let the peoples of the three countries shape their own destiny without foreign interference.

• On October 19, in Syria, *the Syrian Baas Party* and *the Italian Proletarian Unified Socialist Party* signed a joint communique condemning the US aggression in Viet Nam and Indochina and affirming their support to the struggle of the three Indochinese peoples.

• On October 9, in Paris, the French "*Secours Populaire*" held a ceremony to hand gifts worth 12 million old francs (or 120,000 new francs) for Vietnamese orphan children.

• Recently, in Norway, the "*Viet Nam 70*" organization has collected over 80,000 crowns for the fighting Vietnamese.

• Over 30 *Solidarity Committees in Support of Viet Nam* in *West Germany* and *West Berlin* are pushing up a movement of "international initiative in solidarity with Viet Nam" to greet the 10th founding anniversary of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. "The 100,000 marks for Viet Nam" drive also has been actively responded to youths and other people.

• On October 15, thousands of people in New York demonstrated and held meetings in front of the New York Mayor's Office against the US aggressive war in Viet Nam and Nixon's "new peace initiative."

• On October 7, in Prague, *the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front* and *the Czechoslovak Peace Council* called a meeting to discuss support for Viet Nam and Indochina. The assembly passed a resolution condemning US aggression in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, and demanding that the United States stop all war acts in this area and withdraw all its troops from Indochina.

• Two famous British Nobel prize scientists, *Dorothy Hogdkin* and *Boyd-Orr* have signed an appeal calling on the world scientists to participate in the Conference on Chemical Warfare in Viet Nam to be held at the end of November 1970 in Paris to condemn, and militate for an end to, the US aggressive war in Viet Nam.

• In a "*Support Viet Nam*" *gala* (October 11) organized by over 30 renowned British, American and African artists at the Mermaid Theatre (London) the American singer John Hendricks said that he did not want to speak ill of his country but he wanted the audience to know the agonies of an artist born in a barbarism which was heading for decadence without even experiencing civilization.

RSVN PRG denounces the Lon Nol's "Khmer Republic"

ON its US master's order, the reactionary Lon Nol – Sirik Matak – Son Ngoc Thanh junta proclaimed on October 9, the so-called "Khmer republic" in Phnom Penh.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam issued on October 15 a statement poohpoohing it as illegal, anti-democratic, anti-popular and anti-national and pointing out that though the Nixon administration had to withdraw its troops from Cambodia, it still was using those of its Saigon and Bangkok puppets to continue their war of aggression against Cambodia and at the same time coordinate actions with its satellites. "Whether it is hidden under the 'Khmer Republic' signboard or any other label," the statement continued, "the Phnom Penh reactionary regime cannot conceal its nature as agents of the US which brought in US and Saigon puppet troops to invade Cambodia and as an instrument for US aggression. It is sabotaging the independence, peace and neutrality of Cambodia, opposing the patriotic movement of the Khmer people, committing barbarous crimes against all strata of the Khmer people and foreign residents, specially the Vietnamese nationals. This reactionary regime is deeply hated and opposed by the Khmer people and strongly condemned by world public opinion. It has no right to represent the Khmer people and the Cambodian state at home or abroad."

The statement recalled the great successes of the Khmer people, the National United Front of Kampuchea headed by Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia who with their sound political line, a network of national and democratic administration at all levels, vast liberated areas, a powerful national liberation army and support of the united entire people, have been increasing their prestige in the international arena. "The people and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam," the statement concluded, "fully support the just position of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, expressed in the September 19, 1970 statement and strongly denounce the so-called 'Khmer Republic.'"

1.2 million Japanese fight for an end to US aggression in Indochina

"LYNDON, THE WHOLE GENERAL AREA SEEMS TO ACHE. . . !"

On October 21, 1970, the first day of the traditional action of the Japanese people against US imperialism and of the three Indochinese countries — Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos – 1.2 million people held spirited demonstrations and meetings and staged strikes in 500 localities all over the country, the JPS Japanese agency reported.

On the night of October 21, in Tokyo, 100,000 representatives of various strata of the Japanese people attended in Yoyogi park a meeting convened jointly by the Japanese Communist Party, the Socialist Party and TU and mass organizations. The audience passed a resolution strongly scoring the US war of aggression in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos and pledging stepped-up support and solidarity with the three Indochinese peoples. After the rally, the demonstrators marched through the city streets.

50,000 policemen were deployed by the Sato reactionary government to deal with the protest. In clashes in Tokyo, about 200 people were arrested.

On the same day in Osaka, Kyoto similar meetings and demonstrations were organized.

NIXON'S' NEW "INITIATIVE" UNDER FIRE

• **Otto Winzer, Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic** (*October* 14):
Nixon's "peace initiative" is a demagogic move meant for the coming elections and has nothing new in it. The Unites States first wants to extricate itself from the South Viet Nam morass and use the Saigon puppets to maintain its privileges in Indochina.

• **M hammed Phayek, Minister of State in charge of external relations of the United Arab Republic** (*October* 12):
The so-called peace initiative of the American imperialists is fallacious and deceives nobody.

• **César Dadet, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Congo** (*October* 12):
The five points put forward by Nixon on October 7, 1970 are but a propaganda stunt to dupe the American voters before the coming Congress elections, and to secure victory for Nixon and his followers and not in the least to settle peacefully the Viet Nam problem.

• *Resolution on Indochina by the* **World Peace Council** (*in New Delhi*):
The five points in Nixon's October 7 speech show that the US government is bent on continuing the aggressive war in Indochina.

• *Communique of the* **International Democratic Lawyers' Association** (*October* 16):
Nixon's proposals flout the fundamental national rights of the Indochinese peoples and do not open up any serious prospect for peace. Obviously this formula is meant to mislead American opinion in a delicate period for Nixon.

• *Statement of the* **Cuban Committee of Solidarity with the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao Peoples** (*October* 14):
Nixon's five-point programme is a new expression of the American obdurate policy and does not help find a solution to the conflict triggered by the US imperialists.

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